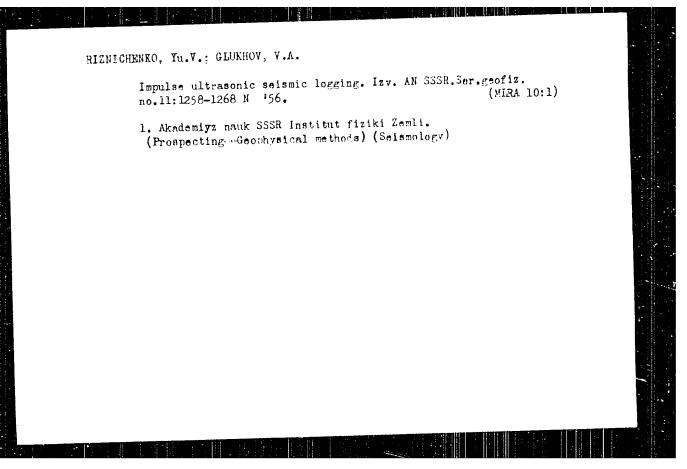


KRIVORUCEKO, Nikolay Zakharovich, kand. tekhn. neuk; SLUSHAYENKO, A.M., dotsent, retsenzent; YELISHYEV, F.G., dots., retsenzent; IEMEET, E.S., dots., retsenzent; EUKHOV, V.A., dots., retsenzent; KITANOV, P.I., inzh., retsenzent; TSEMIDANOV, V.A., inzh., retsenzent; DOROFEYEV, V.G., inzh., retsenzent; KALEDENKOV, S.S., inzh., retsenzent; KOROLEV, A.N., inzh., retsenzent; LOKSHIN, Kh.A., inzh., retsenzent; FIRSOV, S.I., inzh., retsenzent; SHAKURSKIY, K.D., inzh., retsenzent; UTKIN, A.V., tekh., retsenzent; VALETOV, A.I., inzh., red.; BOBECVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Operation, management, and repair of rolling stock] Vagonnoe khozinistvo. Mockva, Voes.icdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edirenie H-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 319 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Kafedra "Konstruktsiya, remont i ekspluatatsiya vegonov" Rostovskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznedorozhnogo transporta (for all except Valetov, Bobrova).

(Railroads--Rolling stock)



GLUKHER, VH

124-11-13248

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 11, p 139 (USSR)

Riznichenko, Yu. V., Silayeva, O. I., Shamina, O. G., Myachkin, V.I., AUTHORS:

Glukhov, V. A., Vinogradov, S. D.

Seismo-Acoustic Methods for the Study of Stress Conditions in TITLE:

(Seysmoakusticheskiye Mountain Rocks on Samples and In Loco.

metody izucheniya napryazhennogo sostovaniya gornykh porod na

obraztsakh i v massive.)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Geotiz, insta A N SSSR, 1956, Nr 34 (161), pp 74-163

The study surveys various methods for the investigation of stress conditions in mountain rocks. Principal attention is directed to the ABSTRACT:

impulse method and the acoustic method. It is indicated that with an increase in pressure the modulus of elasticity grows faster than the density. Therefore, the speed of sound, which is proportional to the square root of the ratio of the modulus of elasticity and the density. increases with increasing pressure; more specifically, the speed of sound is proportional approximately to the one-sixth power of the

pressure. It is noted, further, that the formation of cricks, at the

Card 1.2

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515420006-8" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

124-11-13248

Seismo-Acoustic Methods for the Study of Stress Conditions in Mountain Rocks on Samples and In Loco. (Continued)

inception of failure of mountain rocks, is accompanied by a crackling noise. The study of the vibrations arising in the rock during failure is the basis of the acoustic method.

A description of a laboratory set-up for the study of the velocity of sound in stressed rock samples is offered, also a description of model tests and observations in mines by means of the seismic impulse method.

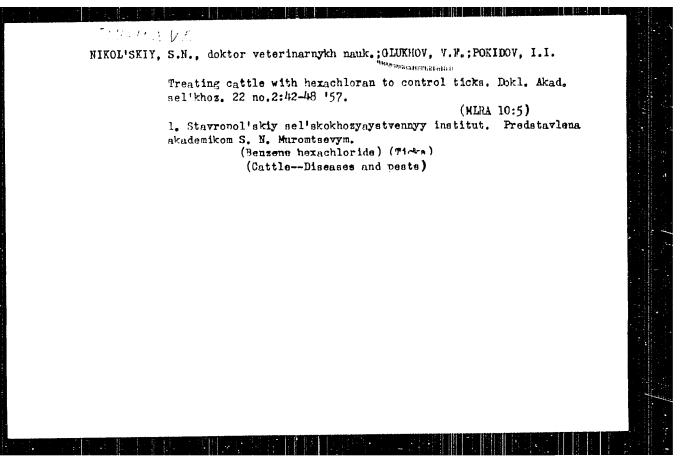
A survey is made of destructive compression tests on rocks, the apparatus and methodology for the study of the elastic impulses accompanying their failure, and corresponding observations in mines. Bibliography: 77 references.

(G. I. Pokrovskiy)

Card 2/2

GLUKHOV, V. F. Cand Vet Sci -- (diss) "Anti-tick treatments of large-horn cattle imp with acaricide emulsions in the prophylaxis of hemosporidies under conditions of the Stavropol'skiy Kray, and the effect of these treatments upon the tick fauna." Len 1957. 23 pp 10 cm. (Min of Agr USSR. Len Vet Inst), 120 copies (KL, 24-57, 120)

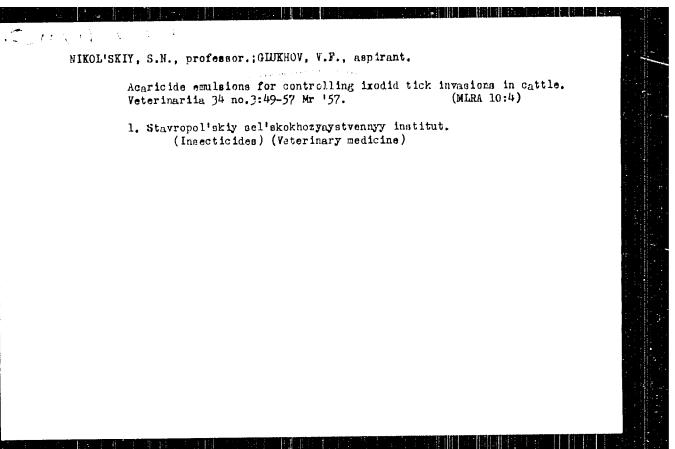
-62-



NIKOL'SKIY, S.N., prof.; GLUKHOV, V.P., aspirant.

Complications in cattle being treated with acaricidal emulsions.
Veterinariia 34 no.2:64-68 F '57. (MLRA 10:11)

1. Stavropol'skiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Disinfection and disinfectants) (Cattle--Diseases and pests)



GLUKHOY, V.I.; KURAKIN, A.T.; ZHERDETSKAYA, N.N., red.; REYZMAN, Ye.Ya., tokhn.red.

[Techniques of sound recording for motion-picture films; experience of anatour motion-picture photographers] Tokhnika experience of anatour motion-picture photographers] Hoskva, Gos. ozvuchania fil'ms; iz opyta raboty kinoliubitelei. Hoskva, Gos. izd-vo *Iskusstvo*, 1960, 85 p. (HIRA 13:4)

(Motion pictures, Talking)

Equipment for reverse buckets of E-1251 and E-1252 excavators.

Stroi.i dor.mashinostr. 5 no.1:14-16 Ja '60. (MRA 13:5)

(Excavating machinery--Equipment and supplies)

L 18907-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6008054

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/004/0901/0904

AUTHOR: Kurilenko, A. I.; Glukhov, V. I.

47 B

ORG: Affiliate of the Physicochemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov (Filial Fiziko-khimicheskogo instituta)

TITLE: Study of the process of graft polymerization of acrylenitrile on capron fibers,

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 166, no. 4, 1966, 901-904

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization kinetics, acrylonitrile, synthetic fiber, free radical, sorption

ABSTRACT: The influence of the permeability of capron fibers on the kinetics of graft polymerization of acrylonitrile carried out from the gas phase by the posteffect method was investigated. The experimental data on these kinetics and on the disappearance of free radicals associated with this process are quantitatively compared with the results of a study of the sorption of acrylonitrile by Co⁵⁰-irradiated capron fibers at 20-90°C. The polymerization rate was found to be determined by

UDC: 541.64

Card 1/2

L 18907~66

ACC NR: AP6008054

the diffusion of the monomer, but it is independent of the fiber diameter and is proportional to the equilibrium concentration of the sorbed acrylonitrile. The ESR signal does not change in the course of the disappearance of free radicals; apparently, the radicals of capron initiate the graft polymerization of acrylonitrile, and the lifetime of the growing chains is such that they do not accumulate in any appreciable quantities. A mechanism accounting for the results of the kinetic measurements is proposed. Whatever the conditions of graft polymerization, in processing the results of kinetic measurements it is necessary to use experimental data on the sorption of the monomer by the material. It is concluded that the processes of sorption and graft polymerization cause changes in the structure of the material, and this in turn may affect the course of these processes. The paper was presented by Academician V. A. Kargin on 25 May 1965. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table, 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07, 11 SUBM DATE: 16May65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 Mc

112-2-2885D

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 2, p. 46 (USSR)

AUTHOR:

Glukhov, V.K.

TITLE:

Automatic Control of the Salt Content in Beiler Water

(Avtomaticheskoye regulirovaniye solesoderzhaniya kotlovoy vody)

ABSTRACT:

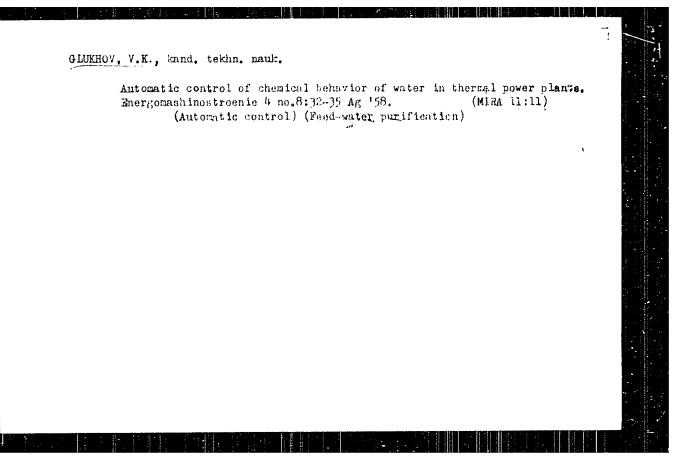
Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Central Scientific Research Boiler and Turbine Institute (Tsentr. n.-i. kotleturb. in-t),

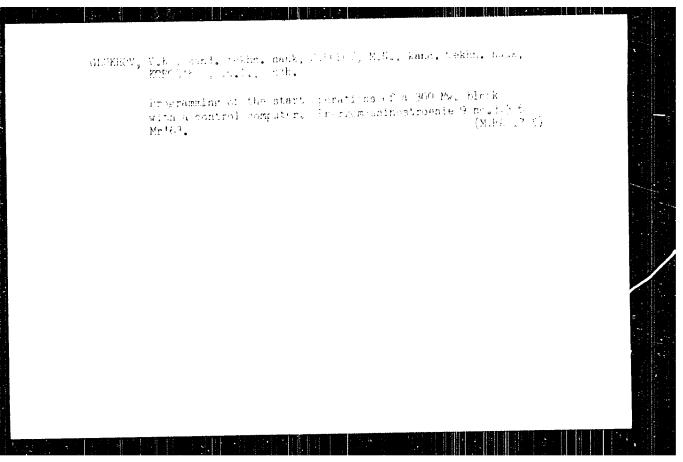
Leningrad, 1956.

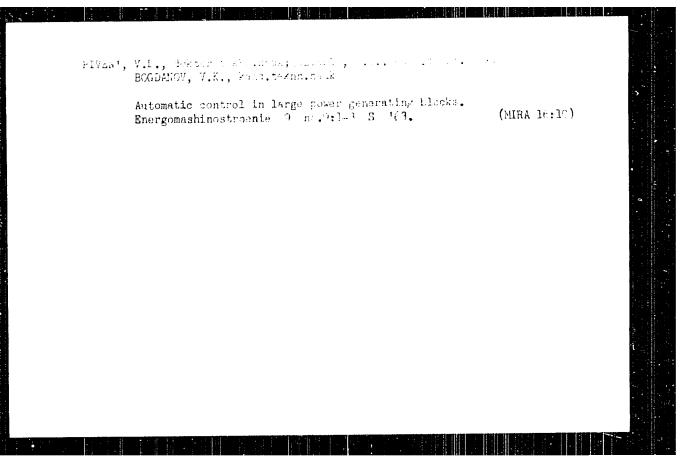
ASSOCIATION: The Central Scientific Research Poiler and Turbine Institute (Tsentr.

n.-i. kotloturb. in-t)

Card 1/1







USSR Country

: Soil Science. Cultivation. Improvement. Category

Erosion.

J

: RZhBiol., No 6, 1959; No 24670 Abs Jour

Author

Glukhov, V. M. Moscov Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Inst

Timiryazev.

The Effectiveness of Various Methods of Autumn Title

Soil Cultivation under the Conditions of Novo-

Annenskiy Rayon in Stalingradskaya Oblast.

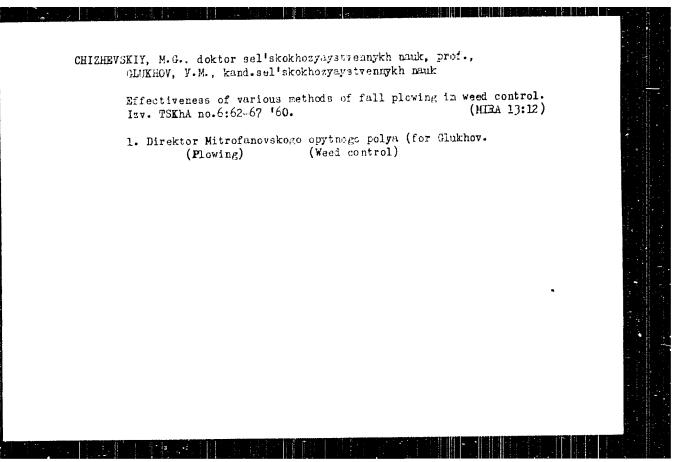
: Dokl. Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. K. A. Timiryazeva, 1958, vyp. 32, 240-246 Orig Pub

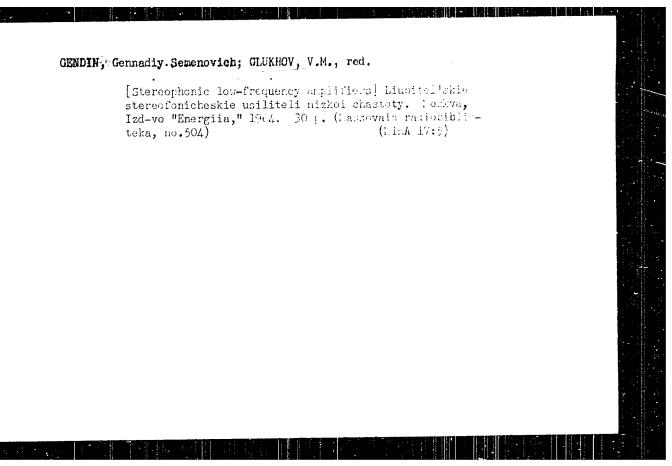
: No abstract. Abstract

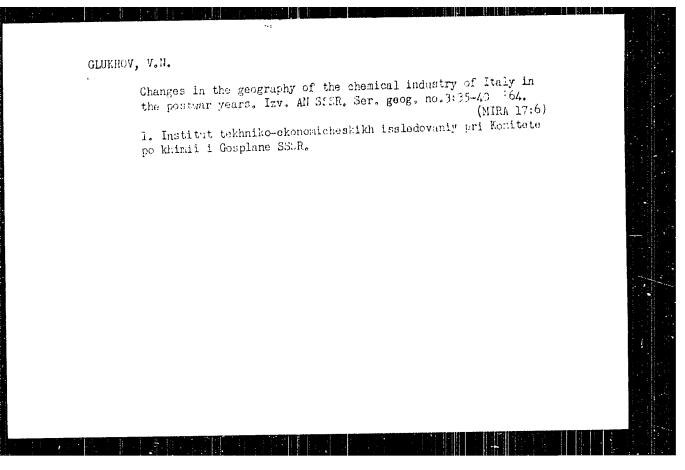
: 1/1 Card

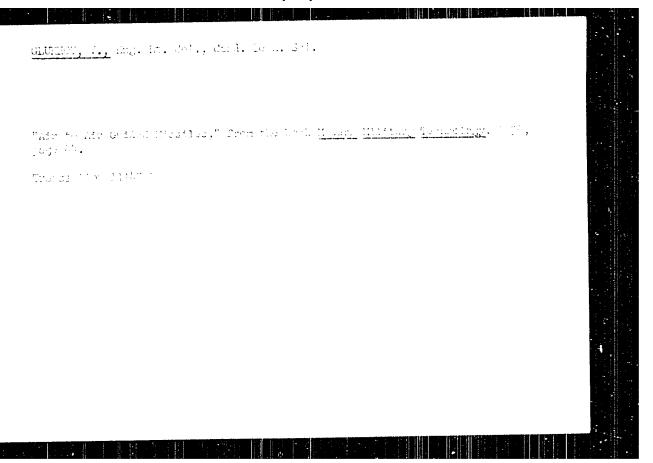
60

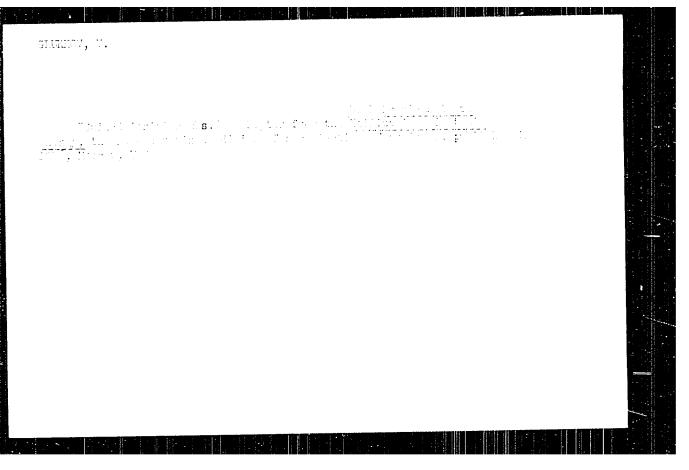
GLUKHOV, V. M., Cand of Agric Sci — (diss) "Comparative Study of the Method of Depth Working of the Soil Below the Frost Line in the Fight Available Pests in Semi-dried Areas of Stalingradskaya Oblast," Moscow, 1959, 20 pp (Moscow Agricultural Academy in Timiryazev) (KL, h-60, 121)











AID P - 5224

: USSR/Aeronautics - rocket armament Subject

Pub. 135 - 10/26 Card 1/1

: Glukhov, V. N., Eng.-Lt. Col., Candid. of tech. sci. Author

: Aviation rocket armament Title

Periodical: Vest. vozd. flota, 11, 51-55, N 1956

: A general review of winged missiles, of antiaircraft Abstract

missiles and of guided aircraft rockets is given. One photo. The article is of informative value only.

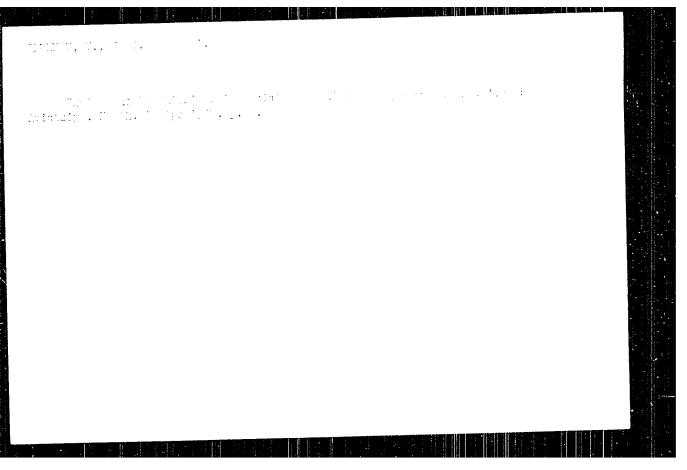
Institution: None

Submitted : No date

GLUKHOV, V. Eng. Lt. Col. Cand. Tech. Sci.

"Air-to-Bround Guided Missiles," Sovets. Aviats., p. 3, 28 Feb 1957

Translation 1120029



6- 24 X 11-1

TITLE:

Glukhov, V.H., Engineer.

94-1-10/24

AUTHOR:

Gas Case-hardening and Hardening of Parts in Retort-type Tilting Furnaces (Gazovaya tsementatsiya i zakalka detaley

v retortnykh oprokidyvayuší chikhsya pechakh)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Vollo, No.1,

pp. 22 - 24 (USSR)

ACT: Case-hardening of large numbers of small parts is a complicated operation. The usual methods are difficult to ABSTRACT: apply under conditions of mass production, because they do not give sufficiently consistent results and the process is lengthy. For many years, the author's works has been manufacturing chains for industrial and agricultural machinery, and the chain parts have to be hardened. Various sethods of carburising have been tried; that due to L.Ye. Semin, V.A. Rzhepetskiy and M.I. Chetyrin (described in Promysllennaya Energetica, 1950, No.10) was in use until 1956. It became unsatisfactory when production was increased and had the following defects: the quality of the hardening was somewhat variable; the croduct was dirty and contaminated with remains of corburising material; and the presence of suphur compounds and soda ash harmed the heatresisting screw conveyors used in the equipment.

Cardl/3 Retort-type tilting furnaces and an accelerated method of gas

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-0

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515420006-8

94-1-10/24

Gas Case-hardening and Hardening of Parts in Retort-type Tilting Furnaces.

carburising and hardening of claim parts were developed in 1956. The furnace is illustrated in Fig. 1; gas flows through the chamber on the horizontal axis. Behind the retort is a chamber to ensure mixing and uniform delivery of the gree into the operating zone, which is electrically heated. The whole central part of the furnace revolves on its horizontal axis two-and-ahalf times a minute. The furnace is filled or emptied by tilting it bodily about an axis perpendicular to the axis of rotation of the working chamber - a simple operation. The continuous rotation of the resort ensures uniform contact between the gas and the parts being hardened. The furnace rating is 30 kW at 380 V single-phase; the standard load is 50 kg and the output is 600 kg per day. Generator gas produced from coal is used and has the following analysis: CO 27-28%; CO_2 4.5%; H_2 12 - 15%; CH_4 1.5 - 2%; O_2 0.2-0.5%; the remainder is nitrogen. This gas is washed and enriched with benzole and ammonia. The latter cleans the surface of the parts and facilitates diffusion of carbon into the surface layers, greatly accelerating the process. To harden the parts Card 2/3

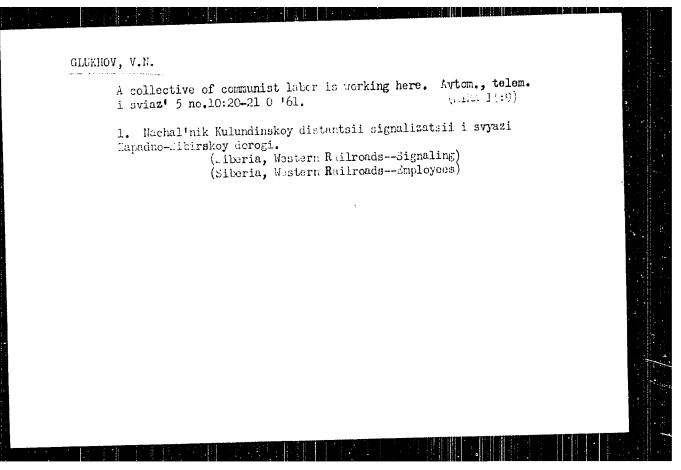
94-1-10/24

SERVE STREET

Gas Case-hardening and Hardening of Parts in Retort-type Tilting Furnaces

after carburising, they are unloaded from the furnace directly into a concrete trough of running water. In operation, the furnace is first heated to 920 - 950 °C; then gas is delivered to the furnace and is burned off as it leaves. The furnace is operated in this way for 5-6 hours, during which time the walls of the retort gather a deep coating of carbon and cease to absorb carbon from the gas. Carburising is then carried out under the following conditions: furnace temperature 920 - under the following conditions: furnace temperature 920 - water and (ammonia) 5-10 mm of water; a 50 ag load of parts vater and (ammonia) 5-10 mm of water; a 50 ag load of parts is carburised to a depth of 0.6 mm in 1.5 - 2 hours. The parts are hardened immediately after carburising by opening the retort cover and tilting the furnace. As the retort turns, the load gradually comes out and is cooled in water at a temperature of 15 - 30 °C. Carburising 1 ton of reduct requires 30 kg of benzole and 22 kg of ammonia. The gas consumption is cheap. Three men and one chargehand operate 15 furnaces for a shift. The method saves electricity and is recommended for general use. There are 1 figure and 1 Russian reference.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress



TSVETKOV, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; GLEKHOV, V.N., ingh.

Force of reciptance of the contact friction in the fastening of leather shoe elements. Mauch. trudy MTILP 25:92-105 162.

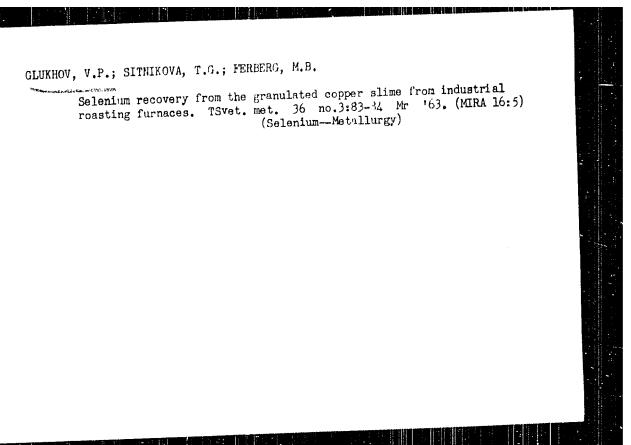
(MTRA 16:2)

1. Encodra tekhnelogii izdeliy iz kozhi Moskovskogo tekhnologicieskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

TSVETKOV, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; GLUKHOV. V.N., inzh.

Resistive force of the contact friction of chrome-vegetable and vegetable tanned leather for soles. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; (MIRA 16:10) tekh. leg. prom. no.2:60-66 163.

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promysilennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii izdeliy iz kozhi.



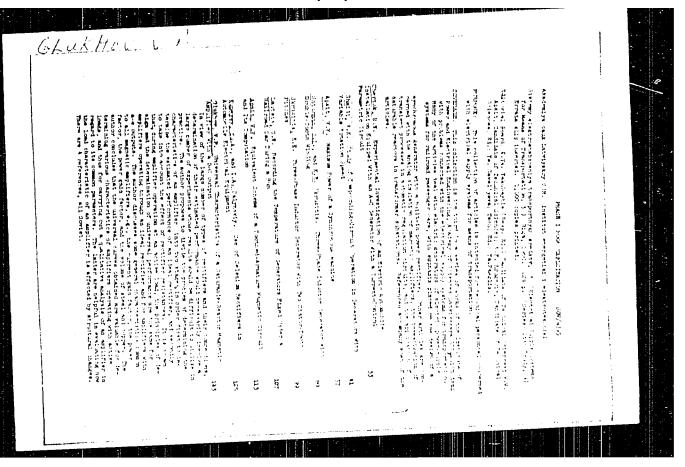
GORBUNOV, I.P.; GLUKHOV, V.P.; KOTIJIKOV, K.G.; MOSKALEV, V.D.; SIPAYLOV, Yu.A.; SMEYAN, N.K.; SHUTOV, M.I.; BYKOV, S.G., red.; KANEVSKAYA, M.D., red.; BLAZHRIKOVA, G.I., tekhn.red.

[Training methods for members of civil air defense groups] Metodika podgotovki lichnogo sostava grupp samozashchity. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1959. 165 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Vsesoyuznove dobrovol nove obshchestvo sodeystviva armii, aviatsii i flotu.

(Air defenses)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515420006-8



\$/194/61/000/008/015/092 D201/D304

9,2530

AUTHOR:

Glukhov, Y.P.

TITLE:

Universal design characteristics of a choke-coupled

magnetic maplifier with d.c. output

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 8, 1961, 9, abstract 8 Voo (Tr. In-ta energ. i

elektrotekhn. Ar Latv. SSR, 1960, 9, 143-170)

Universal design characteristics are given of a choke-coupled magnetic amplifier. The characteristics represent chose-coupled magnetic amplifier. The characteristics represent the dependence of the load current on a design criterion, the dependence of max. possible field intensity (in relative units) and the degree of magnetization of the magnetic amplifier by d.c. current at a constant attenuation factor of even harmonics. These universal absorbance relication of the possible to obtain the essential data for characteristics make it possible to obtain the essential data for the magnetic amplifier and to analyze power and current gain, quality and reproducibility. 20 figures. 4 references. Abstracter's note: Complete translation 7

Card 1/1

GLUKHOV, Vasiliy Paylovich, kand. tekhm. nauk; YAKUBAYTIS, Eduard
Aleksandrovich [Jakubaitis, E.], doktor tekhm. nauk;
SAVEL'TEVA, Ye., red.; FILADZE, Ye. [Piladze, E.], tekhm.
red.

[Physical simulation of choke-type magnetic amplifiers]
Fizicheskoe modelirovanic drossel'nykh magnitnykh usilitelei. Riga, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Latviiskoi SER, 1961. 191 p.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akaderii nauk Latviyskoy SER (for
Yakubaytis).

(Magnetic amplifiers) (Electric networks analyzers)

18 3100 14 10 194 1

5/130/01/000/001/008/ jp. E193**/E283**

AUTHORS .

Glukhov, V.P., Sitarkova, T.G. and Fedotov, L.A.

TITLE ?

Recovery of Selenium from Slimes by the LGT Method on

Pilot Scale Plant

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1961, No 1, pp 83-84

TEXT: A method; based on oxidizing roasting of granulated slimes followed by absorption of selenium anhydride by a separate layer of hot sodium carbonate has been developed at the Leningrad skiy Gorniy Institut (Leningrad Mining Institute). The seleniumbearing compounds, obtained in this manner, can be processed either by precipitation of selenium from acidic solutions or by reduction and precipitation of selenium from selenide solutions. The main advantage of this process over the current method of roasting an intimate mixture of slime and sodium carbonate is that higher recovery of selenium is attained in fewer operations, whereby the consumption of materials and electric power is reduced. In pilot plant scale trials; conducted in August and September 1960 at one of the Soviet Works; slimes from electrolytic refining of copper, containing 6.0-8.0% Se, 1.0% Te, 19-20% Cu, 25% Ni, 1.5% Fe, 3.0% S Card 1/4

\$/136/61/000/001/008/010 E193/E283

Recovery of Selenium from Slimes by the LGI Method on Pilot Scale Plant

and 25-30% $\mathrm{H}_2\mathrm{O}_{\odot}$ were used as the raw material. The main constituents of the slimes were copper and nickel oxides 85% of nickel being present in the form of bunsenite NiO Selenium was present as Ag₂Se and partly in the form of selenides of the platinum metals, The roasting plant consisted of an air heater a slimes roasting furnace, 2 (1st and 2nd) sodium carbonate furnaces for absorption of selenium, heat exchanger for gases, 2 vacuum pumps, and a pan granulator for pelletizing the raw materials After preliminary drying (in a vacuum drier) to a moisture content of 15 16%; the slimes were converted to granules 3-10 mm in diameter. carbonate was granulated in a similar manner after preliminary moistening to a moisture content of 30.35% and both materials (in the wet state) were then charged into the furna.c. After all leaks had been sealed with asbestos tape, the vacuum pump and the roaszing furnaces were switched on. At the same time the fire box of the heater was ignited and air; pre heated to 600 700 1; was fed into the furnace. In the new method the heat required for roasting the

Card 2/4

S/136/61/000/00:/006/U10 E193/E283

Recovery of Scienium from Slimes by the LGI Method on Prior Scall Plant

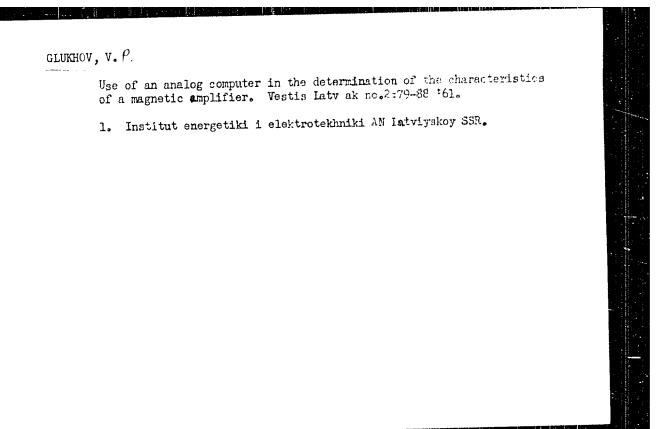
charge is supplied mainly by air the heating elements of the electric furnace serving only to compensate the heat losses. The operating temperature of 620.650°C is attained in 2.3 h. The charge is roasted in a stationary layer (no rabbling is employed) the duration of the process depending on the specific air tonsumption per unit weight of slime which in this particular case amounts to 5-6 m³/kg. With 800-900 kg (dry weight) of slime charged in the furnace, operating at 620-630°C the specific air consumption of 6 m³/kg of slime is sufficient to ensure that all selenium di-oxide is distilled off from the charge the selenium content in the slime residues being 0.01-0.1%. 90% of selenium present in the gaseous phase is absorbed by the first layer of sodium carbonate which after the completion of the process, contains 20 21% selenium. After roasting, the furnaces are cooled and discharged. The slime residue is subjected to further processing and the selenium-rich sodium carbonate (from the 1st furnate) is transferred to the selenium shop, where it is dissolved in water after which selenium is precipitated (with sulphur dioxide) from the acidified solution Card 3/4

S/136/61/000/001/008/010 E193/E283

Recovery of Selenium from Slimes by the LGT Method on Pilot Scale Plant

Sodium carbonate from the 2nd furnace is used again until it becomes saturated with selenium. At present, work is being completed on designing an industrial plant (expected to be in operation at the beginning of 1961) for recovery of selenium from slimes by the process described above.

Card 4/4



S/136/62/000/001/001/00 E021/E435

AUTHOR

Glukhov V.P

TITLE

Improving the technology of the treatment of residues

of the electrolysis of nickel and copper

PERIODICAL Tsvetnyye metally, no.1, 1962, 28 31

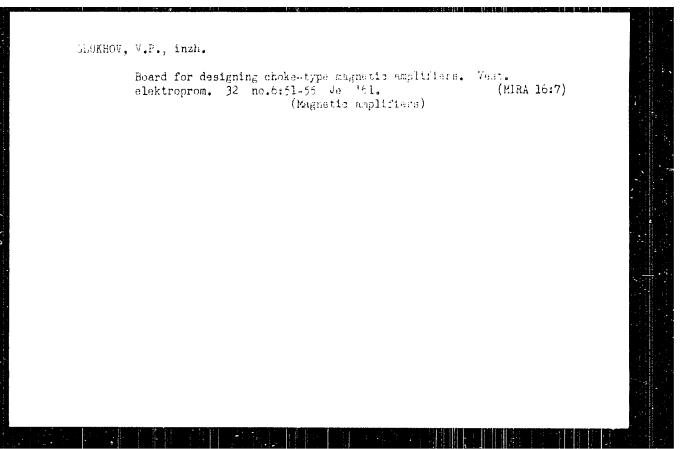
Nickel residues, copper residues after removal of selenium and other semi-finished products containing metals of the platinus group are subjected to an oxidizing sulphating roast at 550 to 600°C During the roast iridium (up to 11%) ruthenium tup to 300 and rhodium (up to 3%) together with other nonferrous metals are converted to the acid-soluble state. The ash from the roast is leached with acid to give a solution containing 45 to 55 g/1 Co 70 to 90 g/l Ni. 10 to 15 g/l H₂SO₄, 4 to 5 mg/l Rh 4 to 6 mg/l Ru. 10 to 12 mg/l Ir, 0.2 to 0.3 mg/l Pt and 0.3 to 0.4 mg/l Pd. After filtration, this solution is electrolysed using insoluble lead anodes. Electrolytic decopperizing is carried out in two stages with a cathode current density of 175 A/m2. Three products are obtained cathode copper a dense cathode precipitate and The cathode copper is sent to copper smelters and the solution. The third product is the solution to nickel production Card 1/2

| S/136/62/000/001/00:/00 | Improving the technology | E021/E435

granulated and subjected to a reducing smelting operation. Physproduces secondary anodes and a slag. The secondary anodes are subjected to electrochemical dissolution with an anodic increase density of 500 to 550 $\rm A/m^2$. The process gives three product cothodic copper sponge, nickel solution and an anodic residue. The last contains most of the metals of the platinum group. The extraction of this residue depends on current density temperature and rate of circulation of the electrolyte. Continuous inculation of the electrolyte increases the extraction of the platinum group from 50 55 to 60 65%. A decrease in temperature

From 85 95°C to 55 60°C lowers the lathodic reduction of the line and especially ruthenium. The existing method of extra fills is two disadvantages. The typle of operation takes to be all days and the extraction of irridium ruthenium and rhodium to be these disadvantages must be oversome. There are 1 table and 3 Societ blockeforces.

Card 2/2



5/196/62/000/024/014/014 E194/E155

AUTHOR:

Glukhov, V.P.

TITLE:

The theoretical basis of physical modelling of a

three-phase magnetic amplifier

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.24, 1962, 6, abstract 24 K 25. (Dokl. 4-y Mezhvuz. konferentsii po primeneniyu fiz. i matem, modelirovaniya v razlichn. otraslyakh tekhn. Sb.4 (Reports of the 4th Intercollegiate conference on the Application of Physical and Mathematical Modelling in Various Branches of Technology, Collection 4). M., 1962,

221-235)

Because of the need to linearise the non-linear TEXT: differential equations which characterise electromagnetic processes in three-phase magnetic amplifiers, the solutions obtained are inaccurate, cumbersome, and only provide approximate calculations. A more accurate design method is proposed, using a model similar to the original being investigated or designed. A three-phase amplifier with internal feedback and a.c. output is used as an Card 1/2

The theoretical basis of physical ... $\frac{\text{S/196/62/000/024/014/014}}{\text{E194/E155}}$

example. To apply the theory of similarity, equations of field intensity, of induction in the cores, and of the a.c. circuits and control circuits are derived. The following assumptions are made in the derivation; there are no losses in the steel or leakage between winding turns, the induction is uniformly distributed over the cross-section of the magnetic material, the actual core is replaced by an equivalent core of uniform cross-section throughout the length of the magnetic lines of force and of the same magnetisation curve as the actual core; the rectifiers are assumed ideal. The conditions of similarity of the electromagnetic processes in the original and in the model are determined by the method of integral analogues. The reliability of the proposed method was checked experimentally, by making a model three-phase magnetic amplifier with a core of molybdenum permalloy H79M4 (N79M4). The original was an amplifier with a core of commercial steel 342 (E42). The alternating current wave shape and the shape of the output characteristics of the magnetic amplifier were checked. The divergence did not exceed 10%.

Card 2/2 [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

GLUKHOV, V.; SHMIDT, R.[Smidts, R.]

Determination of the output characteristics of a compounding three-winding transformer. Izv. AN Latv. SSR no.10:75-26 '62.

(MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut energetiki AN Latviyskey SSR.

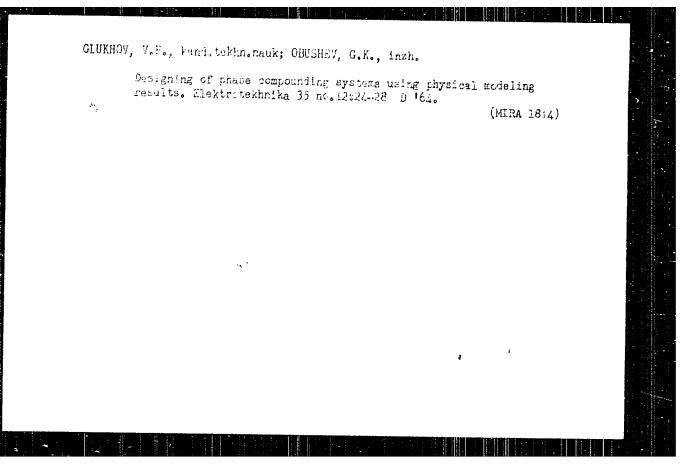
(Electric transformers)

Obtice of the parameters of a compounded controller for generators with variable angular velocity. Vest. elektroprom. 33 no 11:50-55 N '62. (SERA 15:11)

GLUXHOV, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHMILT, E.K., kand. tekhn. nauk

Physical modeling and methods for calculating a ferro-resonant network. Vest. elektroprom. 34 no.3:64-67 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Electric networks) (Magnetic circuits)



	L 50736-65 EWT(1)/EEC(m)/SPR/EWA(h) Po-4/Pq-4/Pn-4/Peb/Pl-L JKT/TK/		
	ACCESSION NR: AP5015321 UR/0286/65/000/009/0076/0017 47 681.121.46	:	
	AUTHOR: Sarkisyunta, E. A.; Markov, V. Y.; Vinogradov, V. A.; Zhanjaov, Yu. L.; Bektimorov, N. S.; Smirnov, A. G.; Glablov, V. P.		
	TITLE: A compensation turbine flowmeter. Class 42, No. 170704	i i	
	SCUPCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 9, 1965, 76-77	i i	
į	TOPIC TAGS: flowmeter, flow measurement AM		
	ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a compensation turbine flowmeter which contains two independent turbines rotating about a common axis on roller bearings and a contactless induction transducer which converts relative angular velocity into an electric signal. The device is designed so that the form of the stream is changed very little during measurement of the rate of flow. The sensing element is made in the form of two small turbines. One of these turbines has straight blades and measures the angular velocity of the stream, while the other measures the absolute velocity. The sensing element also contains a induction tachogenera-		
}	tor with a geared inductor which is mounted on the turbine discs.	•	
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	L 50736-65 ACCESSION NR: AP5015321		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
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	SUBHITTED: 29Jun64	ENCL: 01	SUE CODE: III, PR	
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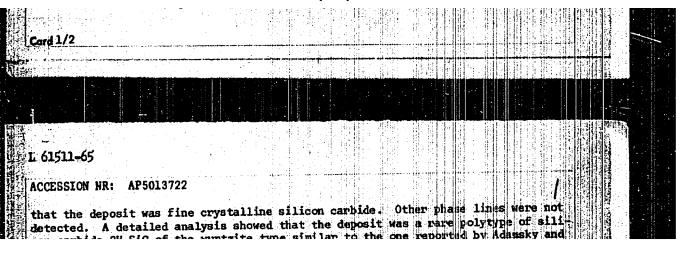
AUTHOR: Sokhor, H. I.; Glukhov, V. P.

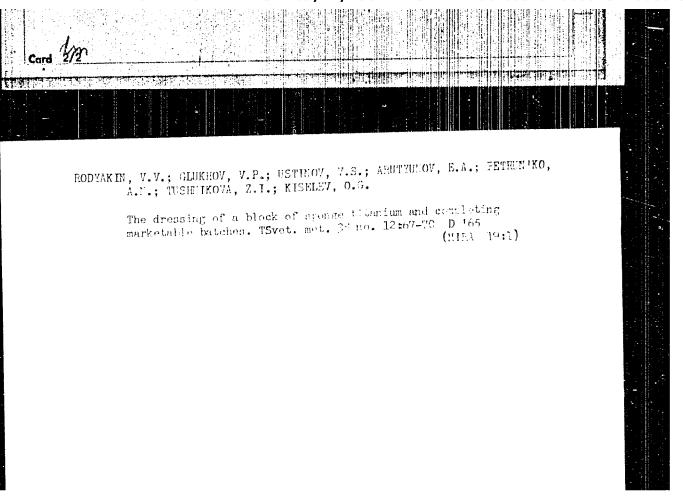
TITLE: Silicon carbide with a wurtzite structure

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 3, 1965, 418-421

TOPIC TAGS: wurtzite, silicon carbide, crystal structure

ABSTRACT: 2H-SiC was detected during the synthesis of silicon ni ride. A tablet pressed from silicon powder (95% Si) was placed on a graphite last in the carbon tube of a furnace where it was heat treated in a nitrogen jet as follows: heating





ISAKOV. Petr Kuz'mich: KAZNEVSKIY, Viktor Pavlovich; LUTSKIY, Valeriy Konstantinovich; RAPOPOHT, Tamara Lyudvigovna; DOBRONRAVOV, V.V., prof., retsenzent; FOMIN, N.A., prof., retsenzent; MERKULOV, I.A., retsenzent; IL'YASHENKO, S.M., kand.tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; VARVAROV, N.A., retsenzent; PANTELEYEV, V.J., retsenzent; GLUKHOV, V.V., retsenzent; GORODENSKIY, L.M., red.; FURMAN, G.V., tekhred.

[Artificial earth satellites; 100 questions and answers]
Iskusstvennye sputniki zemli; 100 voprosov i otvetov. Pod
red. V.P.Kaznevskogo. Moskva, Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu polit. i neuchn.znanii, 1959. 95 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(Artificial satellites)

GLUKHOV, V.V., fel'dsher

Model of a drinking water fountain. Fel'd. i akueh. no.9:38 S '54.

(MERA 7:11)

1. Roma: ovskiy meditsinskiy punkt Leningradskoy oblasti.

(VATER SUPPLY

drinking fountain appar.)

GLUKHOV, V.V., felidsher

Treatment of furuncles with penicillin block. Felid. i akush. no.1:
54 Ja 155. (MIRA 8:3)

1. Romanovskiy meditainskiy punkt Leningradskoy oblasti.
(PENICHLIN, therapeutic use,
furunculosis)
(FURUNCULOSIS, therapy,
penicillin)

MINEYEV, P.A., inzh.; GUREVICH, Ye.S., inzh.; SHINKA, V.Ya., inzh.;
BUKHTER, Ye.Z., inzh.; SHCHERBAKOV, V.S., inzh.; IL!IMA,
N.I., inzh.; GLUKHOV, V.V., inzh.; GCGOLINA, T.V., inzh.;
KROTKOV, V.N., inzh.; STASHIN, Ye.A., inzh.; KUSHNER, A.P.,
Inzh.; YERMAKOVA, P.L., inzh.; PAVLOV, R.V., inzh., red.;
KASPEROVICH, N.S., Yed.izd-va; UVAROVA, A., tekhn. red.

[Catalog of refrigeration equipment] Katalog kholodil'nogo
oborudovaniia. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 186 p.

(MIRA 16:7)

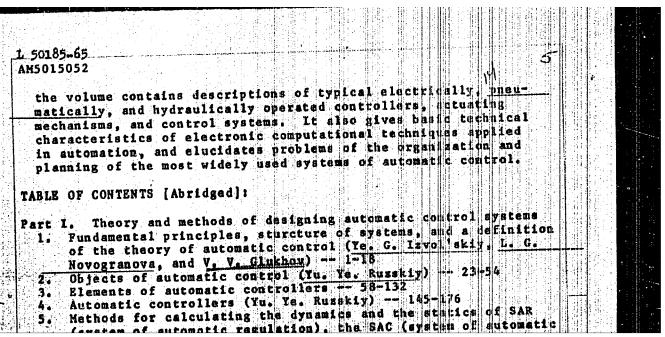
1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) TSentral'noye konstruktorskoye
byuro kholodil'nogo mashinostroyeniya. 2. TSentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro kholodil'nogo mashinostroyeniya (for all except
Kasperovich, Uvarova).

(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery--Catalogs)

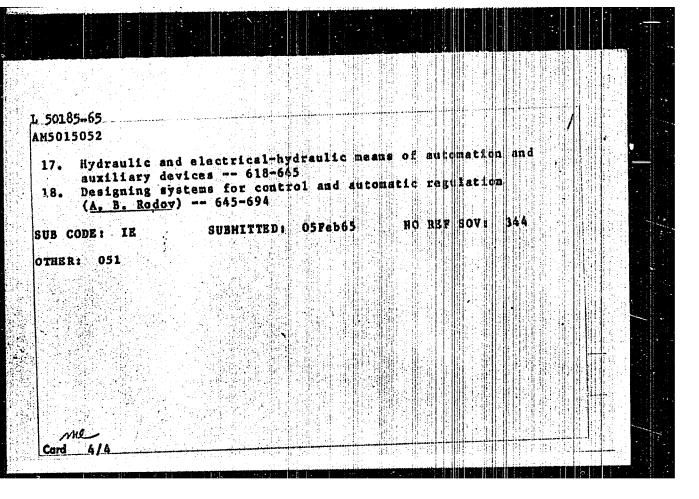
PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This is the fourth volume of the handlook:

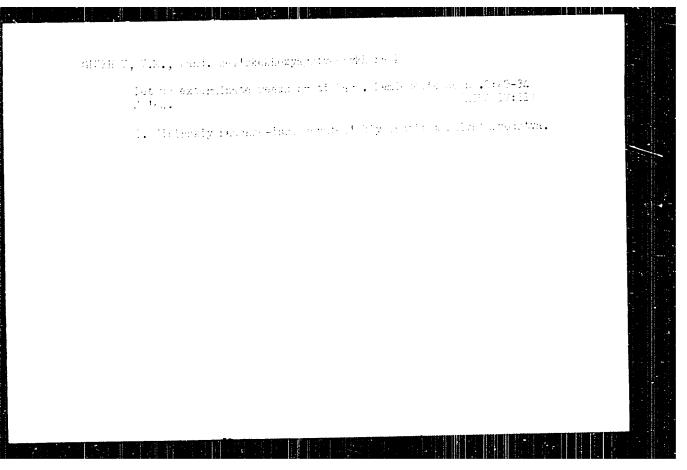
"Instrument manufacture and automatic control devices." It consists of two parts. Part one presents the fundamentals and definitions of the theory of automatic control, modern methods of mathematical analysis and synthesis of linear and nonlinear systems, and the methods of their dynamic computation. The decond part of

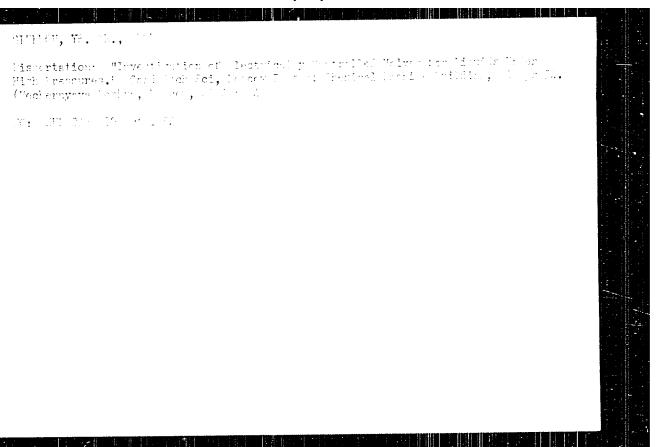
Card 1/4



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6.	Monlinear characteristics and methods of designing SAS and
il 	servomechanisms 230-294 Static linearization (G. M. Ulanov, and K. A. Piskov) 294-344
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4 ^	systems 361-387
10.	Deck tame of the theory of automatic control will have the limit in the limit of the
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Part	Problems of the theory of automatic control 47-419 Principles of designing systems of complex automation by II. The means of automation applying control computers (A. S. Uskov) 419-437 Classification of the means of automation (H. Ys. Rakovskiy) 437-443 Electrical and electronic controllers (V. A. Hodner) 443-497 Means for automatic regulation and control of electrical drives (T. Z. Portney) 497-525
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11. Part 12. 13. 14.	Problems of the theory of automatic control "" 1/-419 Principles of designing systems of complex automation by II. The means of automation applying control computers (A. S. Uskov) 419-437 Classification of the means of automation (H. Ys. Rakovskiy) 437-443 Electrical and electronic controllers (V. A. Hodner) 443-497 Means for automatic regulation and control of electrical drives (T. Z. Portnoy) 497-525 Electronic computer technology for automatic control and regulation (B. H. Yakubsom) 525-575
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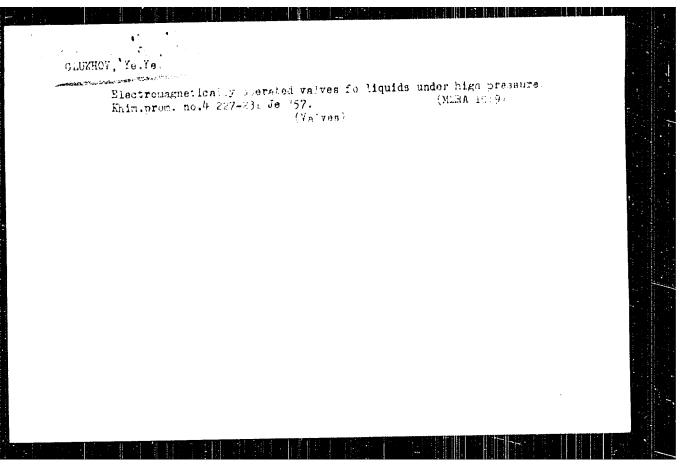






IGONIN, Leonid Andreyevich, kand. khim. nauk; GLUXHOV, Yevgeniy
Yemel'yanovich, kand. tekhn.nauk; BRYANTSEVA, V.P., inzh.
red.

[DVF-3 Multipurpose machine for testing the mechanical properties of plastic materials] Universal naia mashina DVF-3 dlia ispytanii mekhanicheskikh svoistv plastmass. Moskva, Filial Vses. in-ta nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1956. ll p. (Pribory i stendy. Tema 2. No.P-56-518) (MIRA 16:3) (Plastics--Testing)



19-18-0-9/11 <u> Prantova Profer</u>, dominio e e e esta el universo, com Guelico, AULICAU! America of the form when he was a second compressible Materials (Ingotovieniye standartnyil) obrantsov iz termoreaktivnykh MINE: pressuaterialov) PARCOLINAL CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR (TABLE) It was produced that the as a distribution in paperful and mechanical properties out to two. Secretarist tests of standard AbsTraUl: aperimens produced from one and the same later materials, degend on the pressure was radial the material hardens. The poticle gives a setabled rescription of an experiment using appearment of "Keche." pressepowder, from which it was concluded that present preschy to busings dues not assure a constant pressure throughout the narrowing period. A press produces the set pressure upon the mass in the press-mold only until the upper movemble part of the prescendle sinks down to the support term of another than the support term of another than the content of the investigated moder, risk fig. error that moment on, nontening of the mass proceeds ander andefinite are owner and this argument for the different properties of the essay mater. In the sting teanning must be any nowed, the programment for any from much be stan-Sard -/2

Making Standard Spesimens of Intercorrective Compressible Materials

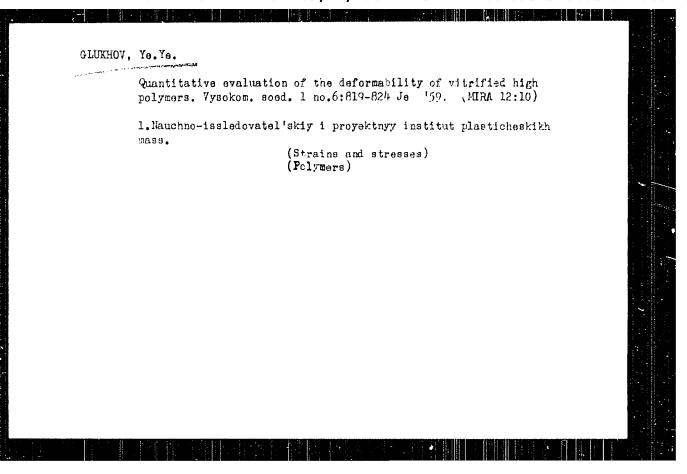
> durfined and the section "Labing upo menu" in technical specifications for plastics, must be amended by the addition of recommendations for the plantities of material to be taken for specimens and the siling speed of the moins. The thicknest of standart specimens aroult be reduced to jet mm (from the accepted 10 mm). There are a mayrams, f tables and 1 arawing.

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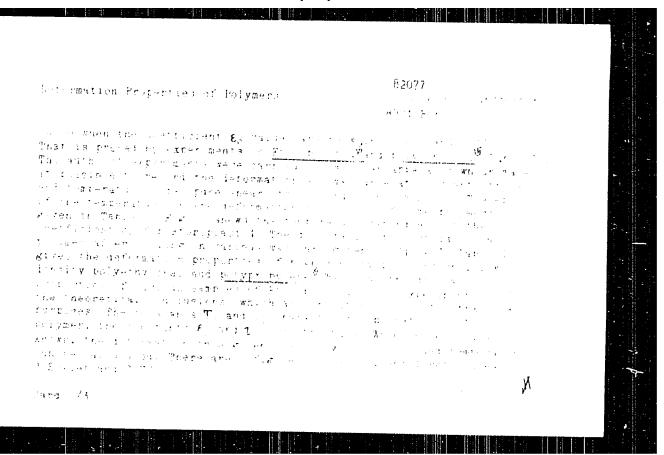
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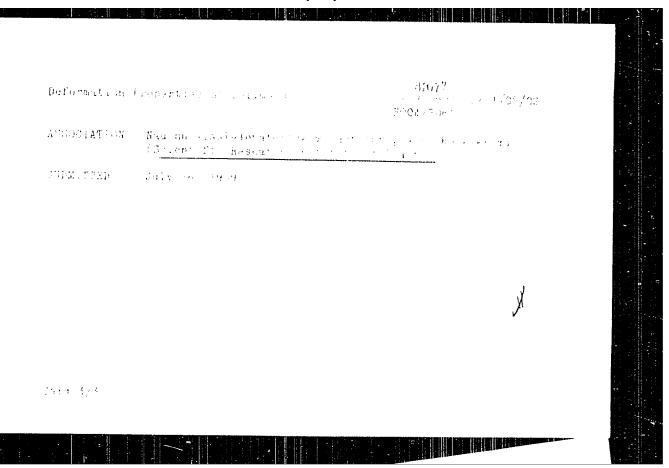
1. Plastics-Pressing-Standards 2. Plastics-Molding-Standards Cara s/2

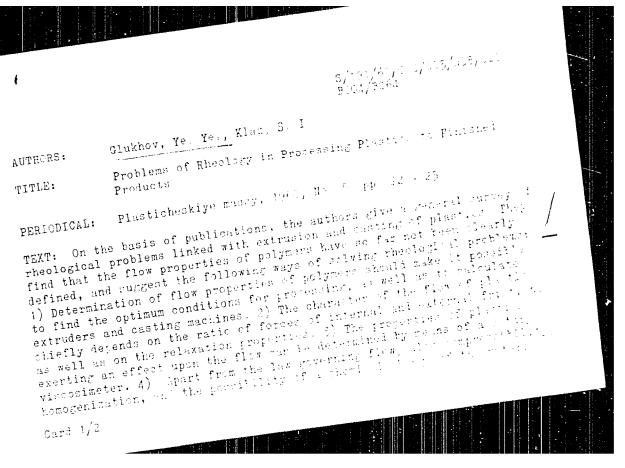
3. Standardisation-UBSR

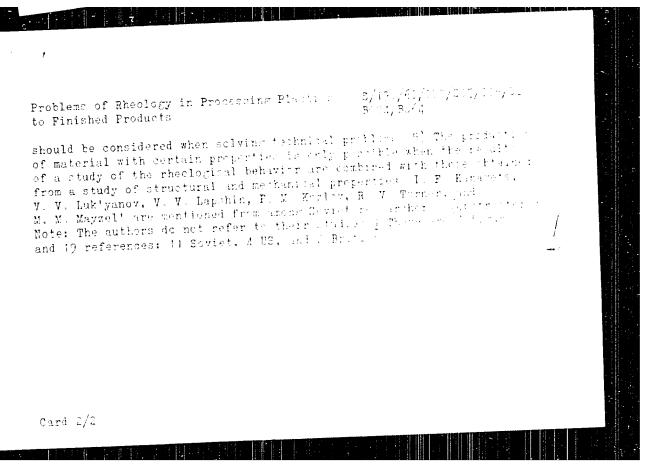


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AUTHORS:	Gluknov, Tellife . Goring A. A. Lindia A. A.
TITLE	Ber smallen Fromeries of France
PERIODICAL.	Vysckomolekulyarnyye m zwet a styr. Menc (b) i No. 1. pp. 38-45
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_	instruction of the core. Course of the solution of the structure
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Cari 1/3	•









21136 \$/190/61/003/001/013/01: B101/9907 15 3565 - 105 (Fright, 167, 198) AUTHORS: Glukhov, Ye. Ye., Shelion, A. V. TITLE. Temperature dependence of the deformation belavior of polymers PERIODICAL. Vysekomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. j. no. d. 101, 640-644 TEXT. The deformation occurring as a result of shear is defined as: (*) breading deformation, 2) flow deformation and 3) hardening deformation. This paper deals with harlening deformation ${m \epsilon}$ at short-time stress of vitrified polymers. The following equation is written lown for constant temperature. $E = \ell_e \ln \left[(\tau + \tau_o) / \tau_o \right]$ (1). τ_o is the constant denoting the stability of ctructure to short-time mechanical action. It depends on stress and temwriture. The legendence of the deformation coefficient $\hat{\epsilon}_e$ is defined by $\beta = \sigma_e \ln \left(\hat{\epsilon}_e + \hat{\epsilon}_o \right) / \hat{\epsilon}_o$ (2), where $\hat{\epsilon}_o$ is a constant expression the regularity of polymer packin, and for σ_e the following holds: $1/T = (1/T_o) \ln(\sigma_e/\sigma_o)$ (3). T_o and σ_o are constants of the equilibrium state of the jolymer and are independent or experimental conditions means of a perfected apparatus described in Ref. 6 (Ye. To the by, britor Card 1/5

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515420006-8

21138 \$/190/61/003/004/013/014 B101/3207

Temperature dependence ...

mal stability of the polymer. For the latter as well as for frost resistance, the following equation is written down: $T = T_0 / [\ln(\sigma_e/\sigma_0)]$ (6). The

Eo values for PVC which are high as compared to other polyners indicate irregular packing, which renders the production of regular products from this substance difficult. There are 4 figures, 4 tables, and 7 Seviet-blue references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass

(Scientific Research Institute of Plastics)

SUBMITTED: Augus

August 29, 1960

	Эмпература сситания, °С	σ _{σ,} κΓ/c.м³	e,-10*	ln ₹.′	±) ∆ In ₹,*
Table	60,3	76,5	0,232	-41	3,1
	64,3	34,5	0,079	-36	15,0
	70	32,0	0,110	-15	6,0
	75	22,0	0,089	-18	5,0

Card 3/5

31.21. 3/081/62/5 6/000/025/075 3156/3101

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Manual, I. AUTHOR:

The real chromategraphy. Report 15. Chromategraphy of highly

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Famiculdal: Weller Sivnyr shuchal, Abimiya, no. 9, 1352, 30, abstract habits (ab. "Sex, khronatografiya", ..., Iza-vo in. lit., 1,61,

THET: When his chromato raphy is used to separate mixtures of highly radioactive game, with β -r distinct, the absorption of the β -particles by the column material charges as increase in the temperature of the adcorporat. The theory of the processes that occur is worked cut on the basis of a material belance equation, assuming the obsence of radicactive daughter products, a constant velocity of heat literation, and absence of heat losses Expressions are serived for the volume of retention, the peak forms and maxima, the mean band witth and column volume neces ary for equilibrium. The banks are narrowed as a result of increase in the column temperature under the effect of the B-radiation. Taking as an example the separation of 0ard 1/2

Theory of chromate mode.... J156/3101

En and We religiously isotopes it is shown that, because of this narrowing, radioactive cases are more effectively separated than inactive cases. Complete separation of religactive gases required that the ratio of tend activity to the velocity of the carrier gas should not exceed a certain definite value; therefore, high carrier as velocities should be applied for highly redicactive cases. (For Report no. 11, see Rühkhim, no. 3, 1 jp, 7689) [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

5/191/61/000/003/007/015 B124/B203

AUTHORS:

Klaz S I Glukhov Ye Ye

TITLE:

Rheological characteristics of high-density polyethylene

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy no 3. 961, 28-31

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of technological parameters (temperature pressure) on the rheological characteristics of highdensity polyathylene; respective tests were made with flow and with pure shear of the melt through a spinneret. A device was designed for this purpose, the principal part of which - a rotation viscosimeter - was based on the same principle as I F Kanavets placeometer (Ref. 2. Opredeleniye tekhnologicheskikh kharakteristik termoreaktivnykh plastikov (Determination of the technological characteristics of thermosetting plastics), Izd AN SSSR, Institut tekhno-ekonomich, inform (Institute of Technical and Economical Information), 1956). This device permits the measurement of internal frittion (shear stress) and of the flow through openings at different velocities, temperatures, and The construction of the device has been thoroughly described pressures

Card 1/7

S/191/61/000/003/007/015 B124/B203

Rheological characteristics of

in Ref. 3 (Ye. Ye. Glukbov. Ustanovka dlya reologicheskikh issledovani) (Device for rheological studies), Izd GNTK RSFSR, 1960). The behavior of Soviet made and imported high density polyethylene was examined at a shear of 3 1864 sec occurring in usual extruders. The tests were made at temperatures from melting point up to maximum working temperature The authors determined the dependence of the shear stress o on the rate of shear a (pressure P) and the time t of the action on the material; they tested a lot of MB-500 (PE-500) high density polyethylene Fig. shows the dependence of shear stress and temperature of the mass on the time of action at constant rate of shear and pressure (P = 60 kg/cm2) The ratio σ_1/σ_2 (o, is the maximum value of j. and σ_3 is the value to which c drops: after this dropping it decreases only gradually on heating) reaches at a rate of shear a value near? which remains almost constant on a further increase in shear stress. The values of the constant A from equation $\varepsilon = A\sigma^n$ (where $n \simeq 1$ at $\xi < 100$ sec⁻¹ and $n \simeq 2.5$ at \$>100 sec) for the flow of non-Newtonian liquids are given in a table Fig. 4 shows the dependence log o, on 1/T at constant rate of shear; on Card 2/7

\$/191/61/000/003/007/015 B124/B203 Rheological characteristics of ... the basis thereof, the equation $\sigma_1 = B_1 e^{u/RT}$ is set up, where u is the activation energy of the flow, R=2 is the universal gas constant, and B, is a coefficient having the dimension of stress. Fig. 5 shows the dependence of the extrusion rate v (m/sec) on pressure $(k_{\overline{e}}/cm^2)$. For the temperature dependence of pressure at constant extrusion rate, the equation $P = B_2 e^{u/RT}$ was obtained, where B_2 is a coefficient of the dimension of pressure. The authors thank Academician P. A. Rebinder for a discussion. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 8 references: 6 Sovietbloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English language publications read as follows: W. R. Hogg, Plastics, no.2, 69 (1959); R. L. Ballman, Tevis Shusman, H. L. Toor, Mod. Plast. 37, no. 2, 115 (1959). Legend to Fig.1: Dependence of shear stress and temperature of PE-500 polyethylene on the rate of shear and time at a pressure $P=60~\rm kg/cm^2$. Rate of shear $\dot{\epsilon}$, \sec^{-1} : (1) 1695; (2) 1017; (3) 678; (4) 340; (5) 170. (a) Shear stress, kg/cm^2 , (b) temperature of the mass, (c) time, sec, (d) time, min. Card 3/3

GLUKHOV, Ye.Ye.; KLAZ, S.I.

Rheological characteristics of low pressure; plyethylene and the evaluation of its fluidity. Flast.massy = 0.5:10-33 *62. (MERA 15:4)

(Folyethylene) (Rheology)

SHAPENKOV, M.P.; GLUKHOV, Ve.Ye.

Air offtakes in molds for castin; (arout N.B.Vidgof and S.M.Rips)
article in the journal "Plastic moskle massy" no.", 1961). Plast.

passy no.0 04-05 '62. (E.RA 15:0)

(Plastics--Molding) (Vidgof, E.G.) (hi; S.M.)

s/191/62/000/011/007/019 B101/B186

AUTHORS:

Klaz, S. I., Glukhov, Ye. Ye.

TITLE:

Flow of cable plastics based on polyvinyl chloride

Plasticheskiye massy, no. 11, 1962, 26-30

TEXT: The rheological properties of plasticized PVC cable plastics containing 45 parts by weight of plasticizer per 160 parts of PVC were studied to obtain data for calculating parameters of extruders. The tests were made under conditions of uniform thrust, at thrust velocities of were made under conditions of different conditions of 2000 geo^{-1} . At $= 1695 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, $p = 60 \text{ kg/cm}^2$, a shear stress of ($\sim 4~{\rm kg/cm^2}$) was observed within the first two seconds dropping to σ_2 (1 kg/cm²) by the fifth second. σ_1 is a measure for the structural strength, σ_2 is the stress required to maintain the flow after destruction of the structure. As σ_1 with high $\frac{1}{2}$ may reach threetimes the value of d2 it is dangerous to start a full extruder operating. An empirical equation was found: $\sigma_p = \sigma + B(p - 6C)$, where σ_p is σ_1 or σ_2 at a given pressure p; σ is σ_1 or σ_2 at p = 60 kg/cm²; B = 0.0068 for calculating σ_1 , card 1/2

Flow of cable plastics based ...

S/191/62/000/011/007/019 B101/B166

B = 0.005 for calculating σ_2 . With increasing ξ , σ_2 rises to a constant value; this limit is higher when there is less or no plasticizer.

• = $A\sigma^n$, where $n\approx 4$ for σ_1 irrespective of the temperature; $n \cdot 4$ for σ_2 ;

with increasing temperature, a approaches infinite values. This phenomena is explained by a "chemical flow" due to rupture of chemical bonds. For σ_1/σ_2 versus $\dot{\mathcal{E}}$, three families of nearly coinciding curves were obtained for the temperature ranges 140-160°C, 170-190°C, and >190°C, which suggests specific structural changes within each of these temperature ranges. of versus 1/m indicates the same three temperature ranges whereas of versus 1/T forms a fan of straight lines widening in the direction of falling temperatures. The discharge velocity v, m/sec, from spinnerets is defined by $v = Ap^n$, where n = 5 for high v = 0.2 m/sec), and n = 1.43 for low v (0.02 m/sec) and low p. These two intersecting straight lines correspond to two activation energies: U = 4100 cal/mole for high v and p, and U = 12,700 cal/mole for low v and p. Practical conclusion: an increase in the rotational speed of the extruder screw increases the extrusion rate without increase of pressure. Hard PVC is extruded more easily if previously plasticized by mechanical working. There are 8 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515420006-8

AID Nr. 970-13 J 17 May

DESIGNS OF EXTRUSION DIES FOR PLASTICS (USSR)

Glukhov. Ye. Ye., and G. A. Polyakova. Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1963, 50-54.

To obtain extruded parts of high quality, the correct relation between the extrusion rate, tool geometry, and pressure of the material before the die should be maintained, taking into account the producibility of desired cross sectional shapes and the density of extruded parts. Since different material velocities upon extrusion from the various sections of the die would cause shape distortions and variations in physical and mechanical properties, the author devised equations governing the extrusion process. Five examples are given for which the following parameters were determined: 1) the bearing-part lengths of two dies with different diameters which provide for the same extrusion velocity; 2) the ratio of bearing-part lengths of two sections of a

Card 1/2

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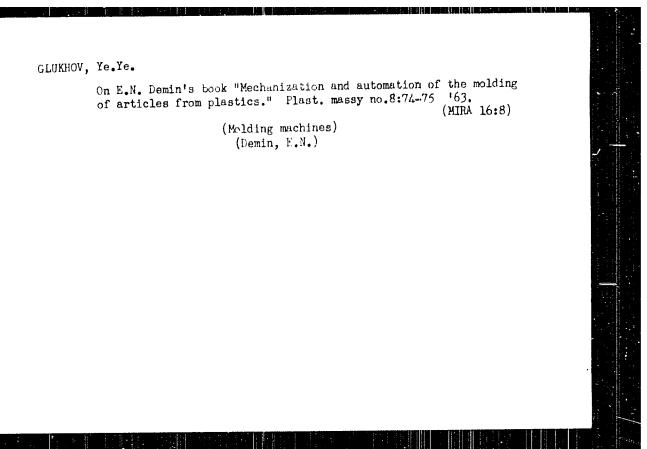
AID Nr. 970-13 17 May

DESIGNS OF EXTRUSION DIES [Cont'd]

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slit die with different widths which provide for the same extrusion velocity from wide and narrow die sections; 3) the ratio of the bearing-part lengths of a slit die in the middle of the slit and at the edges which provide for the same extrusion velocity; 4) the ratio of bearing-part lengths of a T-shape die which provide for the same extrusion velocity; and 5) the ratio of the bearing-part lengths for two-tube extrusion dies which provide for the same pressure drop at the same productivity. [SS]

Card 2/2



ACCESSION NR: AP4012193

5/0191/64/000/002/0056/0061

AUTHOR: Glukhov, Ye. Ye.

TITLE: The problem of mechanical properties of plastics

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 2, 1964, 56-61

TOPIC TAGS: mechanical properties, plastics, stability, deformation properties, creep, heat-mechanical curve, short-duration curve, stress relaxation, clear shear, heat resistance, frost resistance, hardenability

ARSTRACT: Many methods used in testing plastics are borrowed from methods of mechanical testing of metals; but the properties of plastics differ significantly from those of metal and the results of such tests are not accurate. Even the methods specifically developed for plastics are lacking because clearly formulated relationships among mechanical properties of plastics have not been discerned. A high melting point of 1000 C and over is characteristic of a majority of metals and operating conditions for metal parts usually involve much lower temperatures (-50 +100 C). The yield temperature of plastic

Card 1/3 ____

ACCESSION NR: AF4012193

(100-400 C) is much lower than the melting point of metals but the operating conditions of a majority of plastic products is at the same temperature range as for metals. Mechanical properties differ in metals and plastics when they are examined in different temperature zones. Primarily, this difference concerns the character of dependence of stability and deformation properties on time and temperature. For metal, these dependences are low and are usually not considered, but for plastic they are quite significant and should be calculated. Therefore, mechanical testing of plastics (both stability and deformation) should be conducted with the time factor as the basic consideration. Experiments on tensile testing machines and other experiments which do not directly consider the time factor (for example, the impact test) may be evaluated only like conventional ones which make possible a comparison among different materials. In order to evaluate the structure of materials, testing should be performed at low deformations; otherwise, structure changes occur during testing which obscure the structural differences of the materials being examined. Tests with large deformations chiefly

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4012193

evaluate the technological properties of the material and indirectly indicate the possibility of imparting those or other mechanical properties to the material being tested. In research on mechanical properties, the basic directions should be: extensive testing on stability and creep; short-duration deformation testing with low values of deformation (heat-mechanical curves, short-duration creep curves, etc.); testing on stress relaxation and form reduction. Any method of deformation can provide a valuable picture of the material structure. For quantitative relationships of deformation, a uniform clean shear is best. Equations to describe deformation properties are given. The constants of these equations characterize the deformation properties. An accumulation of corresponding experimental data should ensure the evaluation of heat resistance, frost resistance, hardenability, degree of hardening, and other deformation properties. Orig. art. has: 5 equations.

ASSOCIATION: None

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SUB CODE: MA

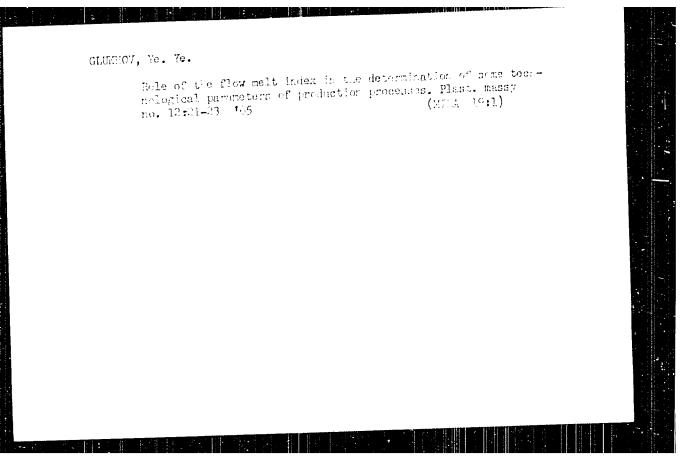
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Glukhov, Yu.A., Kurashov, A.A., Mel'nikov, G.P.,

and Sidorov, V.A.

TITLE:

AUTHORS:

Application of the STA teletype apparatus for information output from a multichannel analyser

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.2, 1962, 70-75

TEXT: The article describes the use of a teletype apparatus for the output of information directly from the internal (es) memory of a multichannel fast-neutron spectrometer. Output is in the form of a printed sheet and a five-row punched tape. The latter is used for input to a computer. The stored information was originally in binary form, but due to difficulties in binary-decimal conversion at the output, it was decided to record in the (es) memory directly in decimal. To prevent loss of capacity, the number of bits per channel was increased from 16 to 20 on the crt, which was found possible while retaining 256 channels as before. The decimal code used is the one in which the digits from 6 to 7 are in straight Card 1/2

Application of the STA teletype... $\frac{5/120/62/000/002/617/047}{2140/E163}$

binary form, 8 corresponds to binary 1110, and 9 to 1111. A dash is used to separate the data printed for each channel. It is stated that the substitution of ten type slugs on the teletype machine as required by the application takes one working day of a workman of "average qualification". The output rate is one channel per minute. The output system has been in use since May 1960 in the authors' laboratory, and has demonstrated reliable operation. It has reduced the time required for the processing of each spectrum from two working days to two minutes.

There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii AN SSSR

(Institute of Atomic Energy, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 6, 1961

Card 2/2